of the northern pakuthies and the work for the single Magistrate was more than he was able to cope with. At Parassala, there were a Munsiff's Court, a Magistrate's Court and a Police Station, all of which were now removed. It was therefore necessary to re-establish the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Parassala to ensure the safety of the place.

Dewan's reply.—Parassala is only 6 miles from Neyyattinkara. Government do not see sufficient reasons to establish a separate Magistrate's Court at Parassala.

41. Some urgent needs of the Chirayinkil taluk.

Mr. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar (Member, Chirayinkil taluk) said that he would first speak of the necessity for a First Class Magistrate's Court at Attungal. The present arrangement of a Tahsildar-Magistrate at Attungal and a Stationary Second Class Magistrate at Varkala did not work satisfactorily. Both courts were not centrally situated in respect of the pakuthies over which they had jurisdiction. The Member therefore requested that either the Tahsildar-Magistrate should be invested with first class powers or a re-distribution of the territorial jurisdiction of the two Magistrates should be made.

(2) The bar across the Attungal river near Anjengo, called Muthalapozhi, should be cut open when required by the people through the agency of the Agricultural Department in the interests of the ryots of the Sarkara and Azhur pakuthies. The Public Works Department now cut it open at fixed times independently of the floods in the river.

(3) A fish-curing yard should be opened at Perumathurai or anywhere near Anjengo. The volume of trade in fish in those places was bound to improve with the establishment of a fish-curing yard.

(4) A manure depot should be opened at Mamom in Attungal. There was a cattle market at the place recently opened by the local Town Improvement Committee and the manure there could also be utilized thereby. There was also a veterinary officer at that place. The cost of opening a manure depot would therefore be only very small.

(5) Grazing grounds for cattle should be reserved at Attungal. The people were prepared to render any support in the matter. The Tahsildar and the local Town Improvement Committee might be asked to report on the necessity for grazing grounds in the town.

(6) A Government or grant-in-aid technical school giving instruction for the diplomas in agriculture, commerce, carpentry, weaving, surveying and levelling, and pottery, should be established at Attungal. There was already a grant-in-aid weaving institute there. The survey school at Nedumangad might be shifted to Attungal. The Member requested that a committee, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Superintendent of the School of Arts and the Chirayinkil Tahsildar, might be appointed to report on the question.

(7) Three more large temporary sheds for the new Higher Grade Secondary School at Attungal should be constructed before the end of the year in the interests of education.

(8) The Member also prayed that a paid stamp-vendor should be appointed at the taluk treasury. The people now found great difficulty in obtaining stamps. The treasury would issue stamps only once a week, and for about four days in every week, no stamps would be available, though there were about 13 men selling stamps. The man had only to be paid Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, against the 3 per cent discount on a sale of Rs. 60,000 worth of stamps in a year.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

42. Necessity for divesting the Tahsildar-Magistrate of Shencottah of his revenue functions and investing him with the power to dispose of appeals from the local Sub-Magistrate.

Mr. B. Aunda Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Shencottah) said that the same officer had to attend to civil, revenue and magisterial work in Shencottah, besides the work of the President of the local Town Improvement Committee. He had to go on circuit-

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as Tahsildar in connection with puduval and poramboke work and his civil work as Munsiff suffered considerably during the period of circuit. Some relief in his magisterial work was effected by investing the local Deputy Tahsildar with magisterial powers. He particularly referred to the difficulty experienced in postponing auction sales connected with civil cases, when the Tahsildar was out on circuit. Further, relief in the matter of obtaining attachments and arrests before judgment, etc., if delayed on account of the absence of the Munsiff, was not easily obtainable as the parties had the chance of evading the process by going to the adjacent British District. There were 1,186 suits, including civil as well as small cause, from Kumbham 1090 to Kumbham 1091 and that should be sufficient work for a full-time Munsiff. But if it was considered to be insufficient, the Munsiff, who was also a First Class Magistrate, might be invested with the power of disposing of appeals from the subordinate Magistracy. The Member therefore prayed that the Munsiff-Magistrate might be divested of his revenue functions.

Dewan's reply.—The civil work in the taluk is only very light. Ordinarily, Division Assistants alone are invested with appellate powers. The Government have not so far felt that the duties now vested in the Tahsildar are too heavy for a single officer, considering the condition of the taluk. There is therefore no necessity to divest the Tahsildar-Magistrate of his revenue functions.

43. Establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court in the Minachil taluk.

Mr. Ulahannan Ulahannan (Member, Minachil taluk) said that there were many cases in the taluk cognisable by a First Class Magistrate and the people had now to go to Kottayam to file those cases. There were First Class Magistrates at Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha, Vaikam and Changanachery, and considering the comparative importance of the Minachil taluk, it also deserved one. He therefore prayed that a First Class Magistrate's Court should be established there or that the local Tahsildar-Magistrate might at least be invested with first class powers.

Dewan's reply.—Kottayam is only 17 miles from Minachil and there is motor service between the two places. It is not therefore necessary to have a separate First Class Magistrate at Minachil.

44. Establishment of a Magistrate's Court, Police Station and a Market at Kalavur.

Mr. N. Nilakanta Kaimal (Member, Shertalay taluk) said that there were at present a First Class Magistrate's Court and a Sub-Magistrate's Court at Shertalay and a Sub-Magistrate's Court at Arukutti. The Tahsildar of the taluk had no Devaswomsing under him and could find enough time to attend to magisterial work. It was therefore unnecessary to have a Sub-Magistrate's Court also at Shertalay. Kalavur was situated between Alleppey and Shertalay. It had a Sub-Registrar's office, a schools, and other Government institutions. If the Sub-Magistrate's Court at Shertalay were shifted to Kalavur, it would afford greater facilities to the inhabitants of the southern portion of the taluk.

He also prayed that a police station and a market should be established at Kalavur.

Dewan's reply.—Kalavur is under the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Town First Class Magistrate and it is only six miles from Alleppey. No separate Magistrate's Court is therefore necessary at Kalavur. There is a Police out-post and a market at Mannancheri, which is only two miles from Kalavur, and these should serve Kalavur also.

45. The necessity for establishing a First Class Magistrate's Court at Alwaye and shifting the Parur District Court to Alwaye.

Mr. Kunju Khadir Pillai (Member, Alangad taluk) said that the First Class Magistrate's Court, recently sanctioned at Perumpavur, was not opened till now for want of a building. The old taluk office buildings at Alwaye were lying vacant and the court might be located there to the advantage of the Government and the people. Further, Alwaye was centrally situated and was better suited for the location of the court on sanitary grounds and the convenience of the people resorting to it. He

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